

6. Note on the Female of *Lophophorus sclateri*, Jerdon, from Eastern Assam. By Lt.-Colonel H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.Z.S. &c.

[Received September 12, 1879.]

(Plate LI.)

As I believe the female of *Lophophorus sclateri* has never yet been described, I have much pleasure in exhibiting a specimen received lately from Sadya, Eastern Assam, and very kindly sent to me by Capt. C. R. Macgregor, who has thus again aided us to complete our knowledge of another fine species of Pheasant, which Dr. Jerdon was the first to identify as new in 1869. In the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1870, p. 61, the description of *Lophophorus sclateri* appeared; and the discovery was referred to by Mr. Sclater in the 'Proceedings' of this Society for March of the same year, where a figure of the male by Mr. Keulemans is given (P. Z. S. 1870, p. 162, pl. xiv.).

It will at once be seen how very distinct the female of this species is from that of the Monal of the N.W. Himalayas, *L. impeyanus*, in the pale-coloured rump, white termination of the tail-feathers, and the very different style of coloration of the breast, and it appears somewhat smaller in size.

Descr. Head and back very rich dark umber-brown, each feather of the former with a V-shaped pale ochre mark; each of the latter has a centre line of a richer brown finely mottled towards the margins. A broad extent of the rump and upper tail-coverts are pale ochraceous white, very finely, delicately mottled with dark brown. Tail above rich black, with six or seven narrow whitish bars, and tipped with the same (the countercoloring of male). Shoulder of wing very rich dark chestnut-brown, the shafts pale ochraceous. Primaries rich dark umber; secondaries slightly mottled with brown. Cheeks and throat dark umber, markings like those on the head; chin white; breast, abdomen, and thighs dull umber, most delicately and finely mottled with pale ochre. Underside of tail black, with narrow white bars. The legs appear to have been of a pale grey and the bill whitish.

Wing 11.5 inches, tail about 8, tarsus 3, bill at front 1.75.

7. On some new and rare Spiders from New Zealand, with Characters of four new Genera. By the Rev. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, M.A., C.M.Z.S., Hon. Memb. New-Zealand Institute.

[Received September 24, 1879.]

(Plates LII. & LIII.)

The Spiders described in the following pages are a portion of various small collections sent to me at different times during the last

few years from New Zealand by Captain F. W. Hutton, and of another collection brought to me from the same region of the world, in 1878, by Mr. A. S. Atkinson. Those selected for present record are, I believe, all new to science, excepting two species—*Robsonia marina* (Hector), remarkable for its submarine habits, and *Walckenaëra cristata*, Bl. The occurrence of this latter Spider is very interesting, as being the first species of an extensive European, North-American, and North-Asiatic group as yet found in any part of Australasia. Another Spider now recorded (*Episinus antipodius*, sp. n., p. 701) appears to me to indicate the true systematic position of the genus to which it belongs. The genus *Episinus*, Walck., represented at present by five or six species only (and those mostly European), has hitherto been included in the family Theridiidae; it has always, however, seemed to me to have little real affinity with the typical Spiders of that group, but to be more nearly allied to the Thomisidae, as connected with them through the peculiarly Australasian genus *Stephanopsis*, Cambr. An undoubted species of *Episinus* having now occurred in New Zealand (where *Stephanopsis* is also found), I have ventured to place the former near to the latter, though (owing to a difference in the number of the tarsal claws, and for other reasons) in a distinct family, *Episinidae*.

Fam. THERAPHOSIDES.

Genus ARBANITIS, L. Koch.

ARBANITIS HUTTONII, sp. n. (Plate LII. fig. 1.)

Adult male, length rather less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This Spider is nearly allied to *Nemesia gilliesii*, Cambr. (Trans. N. Zeal. Instit. x. p. 281, pl. x.), resembling it in general appearance, colours, and markings. It may, however, be easily distinguished by its much smaller size. The cephalothorax is darker-coloured. The legs of the first pair are darker, being of a reddish yellow-brown hue, the tibiæ distinctly darker than the rest; the metatarsi also of the first pair are straight, instead of sinuously curved, and shorter than in *N. gilliesii*. When looked at in profile the occiput is more gibbous, as also is the posterior margin of the thoracic indentation. The radial joint of the palpus is very large and of a similarly tumid form, but the external edges of the large chasm (or cleft) on the outer side are not nearly so thickly studded with short spines or denticulations; in fact the denticulæ on the upper edge form only an imperfect single row, whereas those on the corresponding part in *N. gilliesii* are smaller, but much more numerous; on the lower edge they are short, strong, and conical, forming two irregular rows only, and numbering only 18 to 20, whereas in *N. gilliesii* they are smaller, but densely grouped, and quite past counting. The digital joint has on the upperside numerous, rather obtuse, straight, not very long spines, but all of equal length, with a few on the fore part of the upperside of the radial joint; whereas on the radial joint of *N. gilliesii* there are no spines, and but very few, mingled with numerous hairs and some bristles, on the digital joint. The

palpal organs consist of a bulbous base, produced into an irregular, tapering, somewhat twisted stem, ending in a rather obtuse point, while in *N. gilliesii* the stem is much longer, curved, and drawn out into a much finer point.

A single example of this very interesting and distinct species was received in 1879, from Capt. Hutton, by whom it was found at Dunedin, New Zealand. Although the male cannot be mistaken for that of *N. gilliesii*, if the above differences be carefully noted, it is probable that considerable difficulty may be experienced in distinguishing the females, excepting by the size, if, indeed, this character should prove a constant one. It is more than probable, however, that the trap-door nest, which will certainly be found to belong to it, will prove distinct in some portion or detail of its structure. It is with great pleasure that I confer the name of Capt. Hutton upon this Spider, being indebted to him for a large amount of materials for a Monograph on New-Zealand Spiders, and of which materials I hope to make full use before the expiration of any great length of time.

Genus MIGAS, L. Koch.

MIGAS DISTINCTUS, sp. n. (Plate LII. fig. 2.)

Length of an immature female $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cephalothorax short, oblong-oval, a little longer than broad; anterior extremity broad and truncated, lateral marginal constrictions at the caput very slight; profile of caput rounded, and running off in a straight line from the thoracic fovea or indentation to the hinder extremity of the thorax; the fovea curved, but not very long, the convexity of the curve being directed forwards. The other indentations are strong; on the upper part of the caput and on the ocular area and clypeus are a few strong bristly hairs of different lengths. The height of the clypeus is about equal to the length of the line formed by the fore-central pair of eyes. The eyes form a rather narrow area, whose transverse diameter is more than three times the length of the longitudinal diameter. All are small, the fore-laterals distinctly the largest, and each is separated from the fore-central on its side by an interval a little exceeding its diameter; the fore-centrals are separated from each other by a diameter's interval, and are placed on a largish oval, black, slightly tuberculate spot. Each hind-lateral eye is separated from the fore-lateral on its side by an interval exceeding the diameter of the former; and each hind-central eye is flattened, of a shining pearly lustre, subtriangular, and contiguous to the lateral eye next to it. Taken in two transverse lines, the eyes form two curved rows, of which the anterior has its curve directed backwards and the posterior forwards.

The *legs* are short, strong, paler than the cephalothorax, furnished with hairs, bristles, and spines; the most noteworthy of the latter form a double row beneath each side of the tibiae and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; the superior terminal claws

are long, strong, and hooked, with two or three denticulations underneath; the inferior claw has no denticulation, nor is there any scopula beneath the tarsi.

The *falces* are powerful, nearly vertical, but rather prominent in front; the fore extremities have no spines; the fang is short, but very powerful.

The *maxillæ* are very divergent but straight, with parallel sides, and a short subconical point at the extremity on the inner side. The *labium* is short-oblong, rounded at its apex, and (with the *maxillæ*) studded with very short, strong, tooth-like spines; these parts (with the basal joints of the legs) are of a pale dull yellowish hue.

The *abdomen* is oval, hairy, and projects well over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dark, somewhat warm maroon-brown colour, minutely speckled with pale spots, and with several pairs of distinct elongate-oval, oblique spots along the upperside, forming two longitudinal rows, which converge as they run backwards; between these rows the surface is darker than the rest. The spinners (four in number) are dull yellowish, those of the superior pair pointed; the last two joints very short; inferior spinners much the smallest. The sides and underpart of the abdomen are paler than the upperside.

A single example of this Spider was received from Dunedin, New Zealand, where it was found by Captain F. W. Hutton. It may be distinguished readily from *Migas paradoxus*, L. Koch, by its much smaller and more widely separated eyes, and by the very different colour and pattern of the abdomen.

Fam. ENYOIDES.

HUTTONIA, gen. nov.

Cephalothorax much longer than broad, roundly truncated at the fore extremity; profile strongly arched, the highest part being at the occiput; normal grooves and indentations, as well as the constrictions on the lateral margins of the caput, very slight.

Eyes subequal, rather closely grouped, in two very nearly concentric curved rows, whose convexity is directed backwards, and of which the anterior row is a little the shortest and least curved; the fore-centrals are the largest of the eight, and are seated on a slight tubercular prominence.

Legs not very long, moderately strong, 4, 1, 2, 3. The femora of the first and second pairs stronger than the rest, and particularly so at the posterior extremity on the upperside. Femoral joints rather unusually long, and of a clavate form. Clothed with hairs and bristles only. Tarsal claws three; those of the third and fourth pairs placed on a small supernumerary articulation or claw-joint. Scopula slight, and only beneath the tarsi and metatarsi of the first and second pairs. Palpi (of the female) without any terminal claw.

Maxillæ tolerably long, somewhat tapering, and blunt, pointed at their extremities, gibbous at the base, slightly impressed beyond the middle, and greatly inclined to each other, their points meeting over

the *labium*, which is long, of a diamond shape, sharp-pointed at the apex and truncated at the base, the apex fitting up close beneath the extremities of the *maxillæ*; *sternum* oval.

Abdomen of a somewhat cylindric-oval form. Close in front of the spinners, on the underside, is a short transverse dark fold in the epidermis, which has every appearance of being the external aperture of a special breathing-apparatus; not far in front of this is a much more extensive fold, which, if I mistake not, contains one or two other such apertures; but, in the absence of other examples, I can only speak hesitatingly on this point. Spinners six, short, the superior pair strongest, the inferior pair two-jointed, the terminal joint very short.

HUTTONIA PALPIMANOIDES, sp. n. (Plate LII. fig. 3.)

The length of the adult female is rather over 2 lines.

The cephalothorax and *falces* are of a bright brownish-red colour.

The legs dull orange-yellow, tinged with red-brown.

The upper part of the caput is furnished with numerous strong hairs, and the height of the clypeus is equal to the diameter of one of the fore-central eyes.

The *eyes* of the posterior row are separated by equal intervals of about the diameter of one of the centrals of that row; the interval between those of the fore-central pair is rather less than a diameter, and each is separated from the fore-lateral eye on its side by a very slight interval. The transverse diameter of the ocular area is about double the length of the longitudinal one.

The superior tarsal claws have a very few denticulations, those on the fourth pair of legs are but three in number. I was unable to see the rest accurately.

The *palpi* are like the legs in colour; the digital joints are long, densely clothed on the outer side with numerous black bristly hairs of uniform length, and on the inner side with some longer coarse bristles, some of which are of a spiny nature.

The *falces* are strong, straight, prominent in front, the profile strongly arched; towards their fore extremity on the inner side is a small group of longish but not very strong teeth, between which and the insertion of the fang are numerous smaller and shorter denticulations. The fang is small and curves closely over the obtuse extremity of the *falx*.

The *maxillæ*, *labium*, and *sternum* are similar in colour to the cephalothorax.

The *abdomen* is of a yellow-brown hue, clothed with darker hairs. There are faint traces of a short, oblong marking (pointed behind) at the middle of the fore extremity of the upperside, followed to the spinners by a series of several, similarly indistinct, transverse angular lines.

The genital aperture is of a simple, elongated, pointed, transverse-oval form, placed at the posterior extremity of a rather considerable enlargement or prominence.

A single example, found at Duuedin, New Zealand, was received

in 1879 from Captain Hutton. In general appearance and colours it reminds one strongly of Spiders of the family Palpimanides, from which, however, it is clearly distinct, and its true position is, as it appears to me, among the Enyoides, near the genus *Ceto*, Sim., to which it seems to be tolerably nearly allied, though differing in the relative length and breadth of the cephalothorax, as well as in the form of the maxillæ and labium, and in other structural points.

Fam. AGELENIDES.

ROBSONIA, gen. nov.

Cephalothorax short, broad, truncated before, not very convex above; the fore extremity of the caput scarcely narrower than the thorax; lateral marginal constrictions at the caput very slight.

Eyes small, subequal, in two transverse subparallel rows, the anterior of which is the shortest and very close to the fore margin of the caput, rendering the clypeus almost obsolete. The posterior row of eyes is slightly curved, the convexity of the curve directed forwards; the four central eyes are the smallest.

Legs moderate in length, slender, 1, 4, 2, 3, furnished with very fine prominent hairs, some of which, on the undersides, are very long. On the tarsi and metatarsi of the third and fourth pairs are a very few short spines. Tarsal claws three in number; the superior pair strong, slightly curved, and furnished with about ten fine denticulations or pectinations; the inferior claw very abruptly bent downwards close to its base. The hairs are strongest and most numerous beneath the fore extremities of the metatarsi and tarsi of the second, third, and fourth pairs, but do not constitute either a scopula or claw-tuft properly so-called.

Falces very long, strong, straight, prominent, and almost cylindrical; the fang, when at rest, directed backwards, slightly obliquely, but approaching nearly to the position characteristic of the Theraphosides. Each falx is furnished with a row of teeth almost throughout its whole length on the inner side of the fang as it lies at rest, and two others form a short row on the opposite side of the base of the fang.

Maxillæ long, straight, greatly enlarged at the hinder part where the palpi are inserted, and constricted immediately above that point; their outline is rounded to the extremity, where they are obliquely truncated in a slightly hollow line inwards.

Labium long, about two thirds the length of the maxillæ, of a broadish oblong-oval form, truncated both at the base and apex.

Sternum heart-shaped.

Abdomen oviform: spinners six, rather short, but all of equal length, the two middle ones being of unusual size, almost equal, in fact, to the rest.

The affinities of this genus are rather puzzling. Were it not for the three terminal tarsal claws, it would seem to come easily into the family Drassides. The form of the maxillæ and labium point to a relationship with the Dysderides. It must, however, I think, be

included in the family Agelenides, where it would appear to come somewhere before the genus *Argyroneta*. It is allied to *Desis*, Walck.; but the eyes differ both in relative size and position, the legs are more slender, and the maxillæ are not divergent. These differences seem to me to separate it decidedly from that genus.

Dr. L. Koch (Die Arachn. Austr. pp. 345-351, pl. xxix. figs. 1, 2) describes two Australian Spiders which he places in the genus *Desis*, Walck. One of these (*Desis mertensii*) appears to be aquatic in its habits, very much like the Spider here described, and to which it bears considerable general resemblance. I have mentioned above some reasons for considering that the present Spider is not a *Desis*; and for similar reasons I do not think it belongs to the same genus as the Spiders described by Dr. Koch—more especially as in Dr. Koch's two species there are spines on the femora, tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi of the third and fourth pairs of legs, as well as on the femora of the first and second pairs, whereas in the present Spider there are a very few short spines on the metatarsi and tarsi only of the third and fourth pairs.

ROBSONIA MARINA. (Plate LII. fig. 4.)

Argyroneta marina, Hector, Trans. & Proc. N. Zeal. Instit. x. p. 300 (1877), and C. H. Robson, l. c. p. 299.

Robsonia submarina, Cambr. MS. 1877.

Adult male, length, exclusive of the falces, from 4 to 4½ lines; adult female, rather over 6 lines.

The cephalothorax and falces are of a dark reddish yellow-brown colour; the normal grooves and indentations very slightly defined. The maxillæ, labium, and sternum are of a rather lighter hue than the falces. The legs are pale dull brownish-yellow, the two basal joints nearly as dark as the sternum.

The *palpi* are rather long, slender, furnished with hairs only, and similar in colour to the legs; those of the male bear a very strong general resemblance to those of *Drassus lapidicolens*, Walck. The humeral joint is curved, the cubital and radial joints together equalling it in length; the radial is more than double the length of the cubital joint, and has at its fore extremity on the outer side a broadish, but not very long, bifid apophysis, whose lower limb is broad, obtuse, and much larger than the upper; the latter, as well as the superior margin of the former, are of a deep blackish colour. The digital joint is long, narrow, and tapers to a blunt point at its anterior extremity, where there are several short spines. The palpal organs are simple in structure, and not very prominent.

The *abdomen* is of a pale dull yellowish-brown colour, tinged (when alive) with greenish, and pretty well clothed with fine hairs of a darker hue.

The *falces* are porrected almost straight forwards, and are equal in length to that of the cephalothorax.

The female resembles the male in colours and general structure, but is larger, and the falces are slightly shorter. The legs also are shorter, particularly those of the first pair.

Examples of both sexes of this exceedingly interesting Spider were kindly sent to me in 1877 by Capt. F. W. Hutton, having been captured by Mr. C. H. Robson in tidal pools at Cape Campbell, in New Zealand. On a careful examination, it appeared to me that a new genus must be established to receive it. I therefore prepared a description of it under the name *Robsonia submarina*, dedicating the genus to its finder, and conferring its specific name on account of its submarine habits. Subsequently I find that Mr. Robson has published (*l. c. cit. suprâ*) an account of this Spider; and Dr. Hector (the Editor of 'Tr. N. Z. Inst.') has, in a footnote to Mr. Robson's paper, proposed for it the specific name *marina*, including it in the genus *Argyroneta*.

The habits of this Spider are so abnormal, that I cannot refrain from giving almost *verbatim* the following extracts from Mr. Robson's very graphic account:—

"This Spider is found in the tidal pools at Cape Campbell, and is quite at home under water, forming its nest in an old *Lithodomus*-hole, of which the rocks are full. All the Spiders of this kind which we have found have had nests in these holes, and always under water at all times of the tide. Over the mouth of the hole the Spider spins a close web, which, when finished, looks like a thin film of isinglass, and is water-proof; behind this film is the nest and egg-sac, which last is of various shapes and contains a large number of eggs. When the Spider is disturbed, it goes to the bottom of the pool; and if a small stick or straw is extended to it, it at once gets ready for a fight, advancing its long and powerful falces for that purpose. When a small fish is placed in a bottle of water with one of these Spiders, the latter will attack it at once, driving its long sharp fangs into the fish near the head, and killing it instantly."

Excepting in its aquatic habits, concerning which, however, more detail is very desirable, there is but very slight affinity between this Spider and *Arygroneta aquatica*. It is the first instance, however, on record of a Spider inhabiting the sea¹.

Fam. THERIDIIDES.

Genus ARGYRODES, Linn.

ARGYRODES LEPIDA, sp. n. (Plate LII. fig. 5.)

Length of the adult female $1\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Cephalothorax oval, truncated in front; lateral marginal constrictions at caput very slight; the profile line forms a regular and continuous curve, only interrupted by a slight notch immediately behind the eyes. The ocular area is a little prominent at its fore part, and the height of the clypeus is nearly about equal to half that of the

¹ Since the above description was written, I have received Dr. Llewellyn Powell's paper on this Spider, which is there described under the name of *Desis robsoni* (Trans. & Proc. N.-Zeal. Instit. vol. xi. p. 263, pl. xii., 1879). Dr. Powell considers that it is a *Desis*, and identical in *genus* with the Spiders described (*Die Arachn. Austr. l. c.*) by Dr. L. Koch. I still doubt this, for the reasons given above. There appears, however, to be no reason to supersede the specific name given to this Spider by Dr. Hector (*l. c. suprâ*).

facial space. The colour of the cephalothorax is a deep reddish brown; the surface is finely rugulose, and furnished with a few coarse hairs.

The *eyes* are placed in two transverse and about equally curved rows, forming a long narrow oval figure, occupying the whole width of the fore part of the caput; those of the fore-central pair are the largest, and are seated on a tubercular prominence, being also very nearly contiguous to each other; those of each lateral pair (which are rather widely removed from the four central eyes) are seated on a strongish tubercle; those of the hind-central pair form a line rather longer than the fore-centrals, and are separated from each other by a little more than a diameter's interval, an interval of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter also separating each from the hind-lateral eye on its side.

The *legs* are very slender; their relative length 1, 2, 4, 3; those of the first pair very long, of the second pair rather shorter; those of the third and fourth pairs very much shorter. They are furnished with fine hairs, and each has three slender spine-like bristles. Those of the two first pairs are of a reddish yellow-brown colour, the two hinder pairs being pale dull yellowish, broadly annulated with dark brown.

The *palpi* are slender, of a pale whitish-yellow hue, excepting the fore part of the radial and the digital joint, which are reddish brown.

The *falces* are strong, rather lighter-coloured than the cephalothorax, a little divergent at their extremities, prominent at their base in front, and furnished with very fine tubercles or granulations on their outer sides.

The *maxillæ* are of normal form, and of a dark-brown colour; the *labium* is rather darker; and the *sternum* is similar in colour to the falces.

The *abdomen*, looked at from above, is of an oval form, broadest in front, and obtuse behind: in profile it is triangular. On the upperside it is black, with a central longitudinal yellowish-white stripe; terminating short of the extremity in a triangular form, on each side of this, but shorter than it, is a narrower longitudinal curved stripe of the same hue; and following each curved stripe are two other short oblique stripes of the same colour and in the same longitudinal line. The sides are reddish, marked obscurely with several oblique pale stripes; the underside between the spinners and the extreme point of the abdomen is black, with a short longitudinal pale stripe just beneath the point. Spinners short, of a pale whitish-brown hue, and deeply imbedded in a circular kind of cavity at the lower angle of the abdomen. The genital aperture has a small slender, cylindrical, pale prominent process connected with it.

A single example of this pretty species was contained in Mr. Atkinson's New-Zealand collection.

Genus LITHYPHANTES, Thor.

LITHYPHANTES LEPIDUS, sp. n. (Plate LIII. fig. 9.)

Length of the adult male rather less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

The *cephalothorax* is of a broadish-oval form, moderately convex above, and the profile line ascends gradually from the hinder extremity in a very nearly even straight line to the ocular area; the fore part of this area, containing the fore-central pair of eyes, is very prominent, causing a deep indentation in the profile of the clypens, whose height, otherwise, exceeds half that of the facial space. The lateral marginal constrictions are slight, as are also the normal indentations. The colour of the cephalothorax is deep blackish brown.

The *eyes* are of moderate size; those of the hind-central pair are nearer together than each is to the hind-lateral eye on its side, being separated by less than a diameter's interval; those of the fore-central pair are smallest of the eight, and are seated in front of a largish somewhat roundish protuberance; they are wider apart than the hind-centrals, though forming a line scarcely as long. The fore- and hind-central eyes form a trapezoid whose length is greater than its breadth; those of each lateral pair are placed slightly obliquely on a strong tubercle.

The *legs* are not very long, moderately strong (1, 4, 2, 3). They are of a dull yellowish-brown colour tinged with olive. The femora are much darker than the other joints, being of a dark blackish-brown hue; the fore extremities also of the tibiæ and metatarsi are tinged with the same colour. The armature consists of hairs only.

The *palpi* are short, and of a dark brownish colour; the radial is stronger than the cubital joint, and enlarges to its extremity, where it joins in closely with the digital joint: the digital joint is of tolerable size and of an oval form; the palpal organs are rather complex, though compact; and, though showing several prominent points and processes, there is not one of any remarkable character.

The *falces* are long, strong, prominent at their base in front, and project a little forwards. The fang is long, strong, somewhat sinuous; and instead of lying (when at rest) along the inner edge of the falces, appears to stretch and remain across it at right angles towards the extremity of the opposite falx. Their colour is paler than that of the cephalothorax.

The *maxillæ* are strong, slightly curved, inclined to the labium, their colour being like that of the falces.

The *labium* is short, semicircular, and with the *sternum* (which is oval, somewhat truncated before) similar in colour to the cephalothorax.

The *abdomen* is oviform, not very convex above, and projects but slightly over the base of the cephalothorax. The upper part and sides are black, with three longitudinal white bands broken into more or less distinct separate patches; the central band is the strongest, the others forming a margin on each side of the upper part of the abdomen: all these bands unite at the fore extremity. The underpart is of a browner tinge, and has an indistinct marginal

whitish broken line on each side, with a central spot of the same hue. The surface of the abdomen is thinly clothed with short stout fine hairs.

An example of this small, but very distinct, Spider was contained among others sent to me from New Zealand by Capt. F. W. Hutton.

ATKINSONIA, gen. nov.

Cephalothorax short, considerably convex above; caput large, level on upperside. Ocular area slopes rather downwards and forwards, and is prominent; hinder slope steep; clypeus rather high and compressed.

Eyes as in *Euryopis*, Menge; four form a square in the middle, and on each side is a pair placed rather obliquely.

Legs short, slender; 4, 1, 2, 3; furnished with longish coarse hairs and slender bristles only.

Falces very small. *Maxillæ* small, strongly inclined to the *labium*, which is very short, rather wide, and with a curved apex. *Sternum* distinctly heart-shaped.

Abdomen flattened oviform, projecting well over the base of the cephalothorax; cuticle somewhat coriaceous, thickly covered with small pock-like markings, and clothed thinly with longish coarse hairs.

Allied to *Euryopis*, but the form of the cephalothorax is quite different.

ATKINSONIA NANA, sp. n. (Plate LIII. fig. 10.)

Adult male, length $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch.

The *cephalothorax* is of a brownish-red hue, with a small dark blackish patch at the occiput continued forwards by a line of the same colour.

The *eyes* of each row respectively are equidistant from each other.

The *legs* are of the same colour as the cephalothorax; the anterior extremities of the femora and the undersides of the tibiæ somewhat suffused with dark brown.

The *palpi* are short; the radial is stronger than the cubital joint; the digital joint is large, oval, and has a small sharp-pointed black-tipped projection at the fore extremity. The convex sides of these joints are not (as in *Euryopis* and some other genera) turned inwards towards each other. The palpal organs are simple, with a rather prominent, sharp-pointed process at their extremity.

The *maxillæ*, *labium*, and *sternum* are similar in colour to the legs, and the latter is covered with small pock-like markings.

The *abdomen* is of a rather lighter hue than the cephalothorax, thickly studded both above and below with minute dark red-brown pock-like markings, and thinly clothed with longish coarse hairs; the upperside has three longitudinal black, and rather irregular, bands, a central and two marginal ones; these leave a large, somewhat leaf-shaped reddish marking, bisected longitudinally by the central black band, and dentated on its margins. The spinners are short, compact, and enclosed within a kind of sheath-like circular border.

The female differs from the male in having the black abdominal bands broader and more distinctly marked, and the leaf-shaped reddish marking, consequently, narrower and more distinct; the black patch at the occiput is also larger.

Received from Mr. Atkinson, by whom they were kindly brought to me, with other Spiders, from New Zealand.

PHYCOSOMA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Atkinsonia*, but differs in the still shorter and almost round cephalothorax, the much narrower and oviform sternum, the longer legs (4, 1, 2, 3), and the form of the abdomen, which last projects over the cephalothorax so as to conceal the greater portion of it. The cuticle of the abdomen is not coriaceous, nor covered with pock-marks.

The eyes and ocular area are very nearly like those of *Atkinsonia*.

The whole Spider bears considerable resemblance to the genus *Phycus*, Cambr.

PHYCOSOMA ÆCOBIOIDES, sp. n. (Plate LII. fig. 6.)

Adult female, length $\frac{1}{18}$ of an inch.

The ocular area is large and prominent, with a strongly impressed clypeus; the fore side of the square formed by the four central eyes is longer than the posterior side, and the interval between the hind-central pair of eyes is slightly less than that between each and the hind-lateral eye next to it. The colour of the cephalothorax is dull brownish yellow, with a distinct black marginal line; the upper part of the caput, excepting a patch surrounding the hind-central eyes, is brown-black.

The legs are of tolerable length, yellow-brown tinged with reddish, and are furnished with hairs and slender bristles only.

The palpi are similar in colour and armature to the legs.

The maxillæ and labium were almost concealed by the folding over them of the anterior legs, which could not be removed without serious damage to the specimen; but they appeared to be very similar in form and size to those of *Atkinsonia nana*.

Falces very small, and similar in colour to the cephalothorax, suffused with blackish at the extremities.

Sternum dull brownish yellow, with a broadish dusky black margin.

Abdomen large, oval, and greatly projecting over the cephalothorax; it is of a blackish-brown hue; on the upperside is a large, rather obscure, yellow-brown, tapering, somewhat dagger-shaped, interrupted, longitudinal central marking, mostly covered with white cretaceous spots and patches; the sides also have each a longitudinal yellow-brown marking, similarly covered with white. The central marking on the upperside appears to consist of the ordinary angular bars exaggerated, especially the anterior one, which is preceded by two large, nearly parallel longitudinal patches of the same colour. Spinners exceedingly short.

This minute Spider, which has a great general resemblance to some species of *Æcobius*, was received from Mr. Atkinson, by whom it was found in New Zealand.

Genus WALCKENAËRA, Bl.

WALCKENAËRA CRISTATA, Bl.

Examples of both sexes of this Spider were contained among others kindly brought to me from New Zealand by Mr. A. S. Atkinson, in 1878. I have carefully compared them with types of the species found both in England and in various parts of the continent of Europe, and (excepting in being a little larger) can find no structural difference whatever.

The occurrence of this species in New Zealand, where it can have had but slight chance of being introduced from Europe, is very interesting, especially as it is the first Spider of this large group as yet recorded from the Antipodes. I should now confidently expect that many more species of *Walckenaëra* will be found in New Zealand, when its Microaranææ come to receive due attention.

Genus LINYPHIA.

LINYPHIA SUBDOLA, sp. n. (Plate LIII. fig. 11.)

Length of an adult female $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, and of an adult male $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

The *cephalothorax* of the female is of a dark yellow-brown colour; the lateral marginal constrictions at the caput are moderate, the other normal indentations well marked. The profile forms a slight, but tolerably even curve to the eyes, though slightly fuller near the occiput; the height of the clypeus exceeds half that of the facial space, and its direction is nearly vertical.

The *eyes* are rather closely grouped in the usual four pairs; those of the lateral and hind-central pairs are of fair size, very nearly equal, and seated on black tubercular spots; the interval between those of the hind-central pair is equal to nearly about half of an eye's diameter, and each is separated by a diameter's distance from the hind-lateral eye on its side, and by a slightly greater interval from the fore-central eye next to it. The fore-centrals are very small, indistinct, and contiguous to each other.

The *legs* are rather slender, moderately long, of a yellowish or brownish-yellow hue, furnished with fine hairs and a very few slender bristle-like spines. Their relative length appears to be 1, 4, 2, 3.

The *palpi* of the female are slender, and similar in colour to the legs; in those of the male, the cubital and radial joints are very short; the latter is longest and much the strongest, being enlarged gradually from the posterior to the anterior extremity, and furnished on the sides with numerous strong bristly hairs. The digital joint is long, and tapers regularly to a point. The palpal organs are tolerably complex; at their base on the outer side is a small, curved, obtusely-ended, corneous process; and on the inner side, opposite to it, is a curved spine, whose attenuated point has a circular form.

The *falces* are tolerably long, rather strong, a little prominent at their base in front, divergent at the extremities, and slightly directed backwards; on their inner sides are four longish sharp teeth. The colour of the falces is like that of the cephalothorax.

The *maxillæ* are moderately long and straight, rather broadest at their extremities, which are somewhat obliquely truncated on the outer side, but a little inclined to the labium, and similar in colour to the falces.

The *labium* is short, of a semicircular form, and rather darker in colour than the *maxillæ*.

The *sternum* is heart-shaped, and like the falces and *maxillæ* in colour.

The *abdomen* is oval, tolerably convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a pale dull brownish hue on the upperside, and marked with two irregularly dentated longitudinal black bands, leaving a central longitudinal pale brownish band, more or less regularly dentated at its hinder half, where it often takes the ordinary form of a series of triangular markings or angular bars. The pale brown portions are more or less covered with bright white fleck-like spots; the sides are blackish, and the underside dull yellowish brown. The genital aperture is small, of a somewhat oval form, and is divided by a short, obtusely pointed process. The spinners are small, short, and of a dull yellowish hue.

The male resembles the female in colours and markings, but is smaller, and its legs are longer.

I have received examples of both sexes of this Spider from several parts of New Zealand, kindly sent to me by Mr. Faraday, Mr. A. S. Atkinson, Dr. Llewellyn Powell, and Captain F. W. Hutton.

LINYPHIA PERAMCENA, sp. n. (Plate LIII. fig. 12.)

Length of an adult male $1\frac{1}{2}$ line, and of an adult female the same.

The *cephalothorax* is of a broad-oval form behind, the anterior part much narrower, the marginal constrictions on each side of the caput being moderate. Its colour is a dark reddish black-brown, getting paler on the fore part of the caput and towards the lateral margins, and leaving a well-defined, narrow, longitudinal, slightly tapering orange-yellow band along the middle, from the eyes to the posterior margin. The profile line from the eyes backwards forms a slight but even curve; the ocular area is rather prominent, owing to the strong tubercles on which the eyes are placed, and the height of the clypeus is nearly about half that of the facial space, or perhaps rather less. The caput is furnished on the upperside with a few hairs, directed forwards.

The *eyes* are of a dark grey hue, of tolerable and nearly equal size, excepting those of the fore-central pair, which are much the smallest; all are on black tubercular spots; those of the hind-central pair are rather further from each other than each is from the hind-lateral eye on its side, the interval being no more (if as much) than half a diameter. The anterior row, looked at from in front, is straight, though, from the much larger size of the lateral eyes, it looks as though a little curved, with the convexity of the curve directed backwards. The eyes of each lateral pair are placed contiguously to each other on a strong rounded tubercle, their direction being straight (that is, not oblique, as is commonly the case). The general position of the eyes

reminds one greatly of that of Spiders of the genus *Enyo*, being also more closely grouped together than those of the typical *Linyphia*. I think, however, without much doubt, that it belongs to *Linyphia*, resembling, most nearly, species of the "*circumspecta*" group. Those of the fore-central pair are separated by a small but distinct interval.

The *legs* are long and very slender, 1, 2, 4, 3; they are of a bright, rather orange-yellow colour, furnished with fine hairs and a very few fine spines, none of the latter, however, being on the metatarsi.

The *palpi* are short, similar in colour to the legs, excepting the digital joint, which is brownish yellow; the radial is much stronger than the cubital joint; each of these joints has on its fore side, directed forwards, among other shorter and less strong ones, a long, strong, curved, tapering bristle, the two spines running parallel to each other, that on the cubital joint being rather the longest. The digital joint is large, with a large lobe towards the base on the outer side. The palpal organs are prominent, complex, and directed outwards; at their base on the outer side is a strongish, somewhat crescent-shaped process, whose exact shape is not easily made out, though very characteristic; there are also other strong, bold processes underneath and at their extremity.

The *falces* are long, moderately strong, divergent at their extremities, and a little inclined backward to the labium. Their colour is dark yellow-brown, and they are armed with a few sharp, but not particularly strong, teeth on their inner sides towards the extremity.

The *maxillæ* and *labium* are of normal form, and similar in colour to the falces, while the *sternum* is darker-coloured, being as dark as the cephalothorax, excepting in the centre, which is rather paler than the rest.

The *abdomen* is oviform, nearly black, bordered on the upperside by a somewhat broken, dentated, narrow white band, with a longitudinal central series of strongish, well-defined, angular, dull yellow-brown markings, the two anterior ones being much the largest and confluent. The foremost, in fact, represents, both in its form and position, the normal marking, usually found in most Spiders, along the middle of the fore part on the upperside of the abdomen. The underside has also a narrow, marginal, slightly curved border on each side, of a dull colour flecked with white spots.

The female resembles the male in colour and markings. The genital aperture is of very characteristic form, and has three parallel, longitudinal, narrow processes running backwards in close proximity to the under surface of the abdomen; the central process is the longest and narrowest, and is placed between the others and the abdomen.

This Spider is allied to *Linyphia subdola*, and resembles it a good deal in the abdominal portion; but it is smaller, and the markings of the cephalothorax, as well as the palpi of the male and genital processes of the female, will serve to distinguish it readily.

Received from Capt. F. W. Hutton, from Wellington, N. Z.

LINYPHIA MELANOPYGIA, sp. n. (Plate LIII. fig. 13.)

Adult male, length $1\frac{1}{8}$ line.

The *cephalothorax* is of a yellow-brown colour, rather the darkest on the caput, the lateral marginal constrictions of which are slight. The profile line forms a slight but even curve from the eyes backwards. The clypeus rather exceeds in height half that of the facial space, and there are a few short bristly hairs on the upperside of the fore part of the caput, towards and in the ocular area.

The *eyes* are of tolerable and nearly equal size, and (excepting the fore-centrals) of a pearl-grey hue; those of the posterior row are separated by very nearly equal intervals of less than a diameter of one of the hind-central pair, each of which last is separated by a diameter's distance from the fore-central opposite to it; those of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a strongish tubercle. The fore-centrals are the smallest, and each of them is separated from the fore-lateral eye next to it by rather less than a diameter's interval.

The *legs* are moderately long and not very slender (1, 4, 2, 3 or 1, 2, 4, 3); some of the joints being lost, made it difficult to decide their relative length with accuracy. They are furnished with hairs and a few fine spines (none of the last being on the metatarsi); their colour is a uniform bright and rather orange-yellow.

The *palpi* are moderately long, similar in colour to the legs, excepting the digital joint, which is yellow-brown. The radial joint is somewhat shorter but stronger than the cubital; it is rather produced on its outer side a little in front, terminating in a bifid form, not very easy to make out clearly, excepting from certain points of view; but the upper portion of this part is tipped with blackish, and is the most prominent of the two. The digital joint is rather small, with a lobe on the outer side. The palpal organs are complex, with, among others, a long, strongish, curved, black-tipped, obtusely pointed spine-like process on their inner side, directed forwards and rather outwards.

The *falces* are similar in colour to the cephalothorax, strong, considerably prominent at their base in front, divergent, rather attenuated at their extremities, towards which is a strong sharp tooth on the inner side in front, with two or three much smaller, sharp denticulations behind it.

The *maxillæ* are strong, inclined to the labium, gibbous in front, and have one or two angular points or prominences, each surmounted by a bristle, on the gibbous portion. These angular prominences are peculiar and characteristic, but it is very probable that they are only sexual characters.

The *maxillæ* and *labium* are rather lighter-coloured than the falces, the sternum being of a similar hue to that of the cephalothorax, glossy, and furnished with a few strongish prominent bristles.

The *abdomen* is of a pale bright red colour, obscurely streaked (when in spirit of wine) with yellowish, and clothed thinly with coarse dark hairs, the posterior extremity, in the form of a strong ring round the spinners, being jet-black; the spinners are pale yellowish brown.

A single example of this distinct species (which appears to be allied to *Nerienne rubripes*, Bl.), was contained in the collection from New Zealand given to me by Mr. A. S. Atkinson.

Genus MIMETUS, Hentz (*Ctenophora*, Bl.).

MIMETUS MENDICUS, sp. n. (Plate LIII. fig. 14.)

Adult female, length rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The *cephalothorax* of this Spider is small, of a rather elongate-oval form, and slightly constricted on the lateral margins at the caput; the profile line forms a slight curve, sloping a little from the thoracic junction to the ocular area, which is broad, prominent on the middle and at the sides; the height of the clypeus is rather less than half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are of tolerable and nearly equal size, distributed in three well separated groups, and seated on tubercles; the central group (consisting of the fore- and hind-central pairs) forms very nearly a square, and the fore-centrals are placed on a very strong projecting tubercular prominence; those of each lateral pair are contiguous to each other, oblique, and placed on a strong tubercle quite on the side of the caput. The interval between those of the hind central pair is rather less than an eye's diameter, being no more than half that which separates each from the hind-lateral eye on its side.

The colour of the cephalothorax is pale yellow, the caput, and some broken, oblique, converging lines on the thorax, being of a dark yellow-brown.

The *legs* are long and slender, 1, 2, 4, 3, those of the first and second pairs greatly the longest; they are similar in colour to the cephalothorax, spotted with dull yellow-brown and with a few darker annuli. The spiny armature of the first and second pairs is like that of the typical species, consisting of a row of very long prominent, strongish, slightly curved spines along the inner sides of the metatarsi and tibiæ, with three to five shorter and more curved ones between each two of them; the first of these is very short, the rest increasing gradually in length and strength.

The *palpi* are slender, moderately long, pale yellow, with a dark yellowish-brown annulus at the base of the digital joint.

The *falces* are long, rather slender, vertical, divergent, the basal half of a pale yellow colour, the rest deep yellowish brown.

The *maxillæ* are rather long, not very strong, straight, parallel to each other, of a dark brownish hue, paler at the extremities.

The *labium* is of a short oblong form, rounded at the apex, and similar in colour to the maxillæ.

The *sternum* is oval, truncated before, of a yellow colour, marked broadly round the margins with deep reddish yellow-brown oblique markings.

The *abdomen* is large, very convex above, with a bluntish sub-conical eminence on each of the highest parts. It was in bad condition, but appeared to be of an almost uniform whitish hue, with a large, dark, somewhat cruciform pattern on the hinder slope.

Received among other New-Zealand Spiders from Capt. F. W. Hutton.

?Genus STEGOSOMA, Cambr.

?STEGOSOMA QUADRATUM, sp. n. (Plate LIII. fig. 15.)

Adult female, length slightly over 1 line.

The *cephalothorax* is yellow-brown, darkest on the sides of the thoracic portion, which is also depressed, while the caput is elevated and its fore extremity produced and prominent; its slope at the occiput is abrupt and the clypeus is greatly impressed. The surface has the appearance of being thickly covered with minute shallow, but not very well-defined, pock-like marks, and the caput is clothed with coarse hairs.

The *eyes* occupy the whole of the fore part of the prominence of the caput; they are rather unequal in size; the four centrals form a largish square figure, the anterior (or fore-central) pair being much the largest; those of each lateral pair are contiguous to each other, and placed on the side of the prominence and rather far back, so that the hind-laterals come in a straight line with the hind-centrals, even if not a little further back still, and the intervals between those of the posterior row are nearly about equal.

The *legs* are short, rather strong, 4, 1, 2, 3. They are of a brownish-yellow colour, broadly, but not very distinctly annulated with deep brown, and are clothed with coarse hairs and slender bristles only.

The *palpi* are short and similar in colour and armature to the legs.

The *falces* are small, straight, parallel, and of a dull yellowish-brown hue.

The *maxillæ* are small and greatly inclined over the *labium*, which is of an oval form, somewhat blunt-pointed at the apex; these parts are of a paler hue than the falces.

The *sternum* is of a subtriangular heart-shape, dark brown, thickly covered with shallow pock-marks and clothed with coarse hairs.

The *abdomen* is very large, of a somewhat quadrate form, flattish on the upperside and with a steep hinder slope; the latter marked with several distinct transverse folds in the cuticle towards the spinners. On each side of the hinder extremity above is a large blunt-pointed subconical prominence, directed outwards and backwards. At each corner of the fore extremity is a very much smaller somewhat angular prominence, and about halfway between each of these and the large posterior one is another of the same size. The whole of the surface of the abdomen is thickly covered with minute circular, somewhat shining pock-like marks; but in the absence of a high magnifying-power I could not satisfactorily determine whether they are actually depressed or not; the abdominal surface is also clothed with very short hairs.

The colours and markings of the abdomen appear to vary considerably in different examples. In the one figured the whole of the underside and the greater part (forwards) of the upperside is of a deep brownish-black hue, marked with three spots, in the form of a

triangle, on the middle of the fore part, and two large, somewhat triangular patches, one on each side, between the two anterior angular prominences, of a cream-yellow colour; the hinder part of the abdomen is of pale yellow-brown hue, mottled with blackish brown near the darker surface of the fore part. Another example was somewhat similarly marked on the abdomen, but had an altogether yellowish hue, the cephalothorax, palpi, and legs being yellow, without any markings or annulation whatever. A third example has the abdomen of a shorter form, more convex above, and the posterior conical eminences very much smaller and shorter, scarcely larger than the anterior ones. The whole of the upper surface and sides are of a dull cream-colour, with four dark reddish-brown spots in the form of a trapezium in the middle, and a few veiny lines of the same hue: also at the fore extremity is a dull reddish-brown transverse band, and a few irregular markings of the same colour on the sides; the legs and palpi are annulated. I am more than half inclined to think this example may be of a different species; but at present it will be best to leave it where it is.

An adult male accompanying the above three examples is rather smaller, the abdomen much more flattened, of a uniform deep reddish black-brown, with a few obscure yellowish spots and markings on the upperside, and the posterior prominences intermediate in length and strength between those of the first and second of the females above described; the caput is more elevated and prominent, and the cephalothorax is of a uniform dark red-brown colour. The palpi are rather long and strong; the cubital joint is short and bent, the radial shorter but prominent behind; the digital joint is very large and of ordinary form, its convex sides are directed inwards; and the palpal organs are rather complex and encircled by a strongish spine.

The examples above described of this interesting little Spider were sent to me by Capt. F. W. Hutton, from the west coast of Otago, New Zealand. I am not satisfied with respect to the generic position here given to this Spider, which has a close affinity to *Phoroncidia*, Westw., as well as to *Stegosoma*, Cambr.

Fam. THLAOSOMIDES.

Genus THLAOSOMA, Cambr.

THLAOSOMA ATKINSONII, sp. n. (Plate LII. fig. 7.)

Adult female, length 3 lines, breadth of abdomen at the widest part $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The general form of this Spider resembles very nearly that of others of this curious genus, but it may be readily distinguished by its colours and markings as well as by the special form of the abdominal protuberances.

The fore part of the caput is upturned, ending in a subconical point, and bearing the four pairs of minute eyes, in the usual position. The colour of the cephalothorax is of a whitish-yellow or pale cream hue, marked on the sides with dusky yellowish brown, leaving

a broad central longitudinal band marked with yellowish brown just behind the eyes.

The region of the thoracic junction is a little raised and divided into two subconical points by a longitudinal cleft.

The *legs* are rather short, their relative length 1, 2, 4, 3; those of the first and second pairs are much the longest and nearly equal in length; the femoral joints strong, and armed along the outer side with two rows of very minute spinous tubercles. The colour of the legs is similar to that of the cephalothorax, obscurely annulated with pale yellowish brown and marked irregularly with red-brown. The tarsi terminate with three claws, each one differing from the rest in strength and curvature.

The *palpi* are short and similar to the legs in colour and markings.

The *abdomen* is very large, and irregularly humped or protuberant on its surface; the two leading protuberances are on each side towards the fore part of the upper side, very divergent, and rather directed backwards, the most prominent outer part of each being slightly pointed. The ground-colour of the abdomen is similar to that of the legs, broadly mottled and marked with a greyish yellow-brown hue, chiefly in a transverse direction, just in front of and including the two main protuberances, as well as on the sides, where a bold and obliquely striped appearance is given; in the middle of the hollow of the fore extremity (which projects partly over the base of the cephalothorax) is a largish oblong dark reddish-brown patch. The spinners are short, compact, and of a dark reddish-brown hue.

A single example of this Spider (the first I have seen of the genus from New Zealand) was contained in the collection kindly brought to me by Mr. Atkinson in 1878.

THLAOSOMA HECTORI, sp. n. (Plate LII. fig. 8.)

Adult female, length very slightly over 2 lines; breadth of abdomen at the widest part $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species may be distinguished from *Thlaosoma atkinsonii* not only by its smaller size, but by the greater proportionate breadth of the abdomen, which, while bearing a somewhat similar general resemblance, is much more shrunken and pinched, giving it a still more boldly protuberant appearance. The outer sides of the posterior extremity of the abdomen are also very prominent. The cephalothorax and legs are of a dull, somewhat olive-tinged yellowish hue; the sides of the caput are rather darker, and the legs, which are considerably longer than those of *T. atkinsonii*, have a very faint appearance of clouding, or annulation, with dull yellowish brown. The abdomen is of a dull yellowish colour, clouded with dark yellow-brown, and strongly tinged on the fore part with dark rusty brown.

A single specimen was received in 1879 from Captain F. W. Hutton, by whom it was found at Dunedin, New Zealand.

Fam. EPISINIDÆ.

Genus EPISINUS.

EPISINUS ANTIPODIANUS, sp. n. (Plate LIII. fig. 16.)

The length of the adult female is $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This Spider is nearly allied to *Episinus truncatus*, Walck., but may easily be distinguished by its shorter and distinctly annulated legs, and by a difference of pattern on the cephalothorax and abdomen. The form of those parts is, however, very similar in both species, as also are the relative size and position of the eyes. The ocular area, however, is a little more projecting in the present Spider.

The colour of the *cephalothorax* is dark yellow-brown, the margins and a patch on each side, near the junctional line of the caput, being pale dull yellowish.

The *legs* are dull yellowish, distinctly annulated with dark brown, the broadest and darkest annuli being at the extremities of the femora and tibiæ. Their relative length is 4, 1, 2, 3; and they are furnished with hairs, a slender spine on the genua, and two on each of the tibiæ.

The *sternum* is dark blackish brown, with a small, pale, dull-coloured patch at the middle of the anterior extremity.

The *abdomen* is yellow-brown, mottled and marked with darker brown, blackish, dull yellowish, and white points. A tolerably regular pattern may be traced, formed by slender angular whitish lines, the vertices of the angles directed forwards; the two longest of these lines start from the conically-prominent posterior angles of the upper-side of the abdomen, and meet in an acute angle towards the fore extremity; two shorter ones also proceed from the same parts, and meet much further back in a more obtuse angle, within which is a black triangular patch enclosed by a whitish basal line; the four lines above mentioned form a large triangular figure, within which, in a transverse line, are two impressed red-brown spots margined with pale yellowish. Along the middle of the underside is a broad brownish band, marked along the middle with pale yellowish brown, and margined on the sides and behind with a pale continuous stripe; and the sides, beneath the angular prominences, are strongly and conspicuously marked with black.

The form of the genital aperture is characteristic and quite different from that of *Episinus truncatus*.

Received from the west coast of Otago, where it was found by Captain F. W. Hutton.

The occurrence of an undoubted *Episinus* in New Zealand is very interesting, and appears to me to give us a pretty certain clue to the true affinities of this genus. In 'Spiders of Dorset,' p. 80, I have alluded to the resemblance of *Episinus* to some species of the Australian genus *Stephanopsis*, Cambr., and observed that though in South America *Episinus* occurs in company with Spiders intermediate between it and *Stephanopsis*, it had not yet been recorded from Australia. The occurrence now, however, of *Episinus* in a region

where *Stephanopis* also occurs leads me to remove the former from Theridiides, where its position has always appeared to be very anomalous, and to form a distinct family of it, next to Stephanopides.

List of Spiders above described and recorded, with references to page, plate, and figures.

- Arbanitis huttonii*, sp. n., p. 682, Pl. LII. fig. 1.
Migas distinctus, sp. n., p. 683, Pl. LII. fig. 2.
Huttonia (g. n.) *palpimanoides*, sp. n., p. 685, Pl. LII. fig. 3.
Robsonia (g. n.) *marina*, Hector, p. 687, Pl. LII. fig. 4.
Argyrodes lepida, sp. n., p. 688, Pl. LII. fig. 5.
Lithyphantes lepidus, sp. n., p. 690, Pl. LIII. fig. 9.
Atkinsonia (g. n.) *nana*, sp. n., p. 691, Pl. LIII. fig. 10.
Phycosoma (g. n.) *æcobioides*, sp. n., p. 692, Pl. LII. fig. 6.
Walckenaëra cristata, Bl., p. 693.
Linyphia subdola, sp. n., p. 693, Pl. LIII. fig. 11.
 — *peramæna*, sp. n., p. 694, Pl. LIII. fig. 12.
 — *melanopygia*, sp. n., p. 696, Pl. LIII. fig. 13.
Mimetes mendicus, sp. n., p. 697, Pl. LIII. fig. 14.
 ? *Stegosoma quadratum*, sp. n., p. 698, Pl. LIII. fig. 15.
Thlaosoma atkinsonii, sp. n., p. 699, Pl. LII. fig. 7.
 — *hectori*, sp. n., p. 700, Pl. LII. fig. 8.
Episinus antipodianus, sp. n., p. 701, Pl. LIII. fig. 16.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE LII.

- Fig. 1. *Arbanitis huttonii*, sp. n., ♂.
 a, profile, with legs and palpi truncated; b, right palpus on outer side, and rather behind; c, natural length of Spider.
 2. *Migas distinctus*, sp. n., ♀.
 a, eyes from above and behind; b, natural length of Spider.
 3. *Huttonia* (g. n.) *palpimanoides*, sp. n., ♀.
 a, Spider in profile, with legs and palpi truncated; b, front view of eyes and falces; c, underside of cephalothorax, with legs and palpi removed, showing the form of the maxillæ, labium, and sternum; d, left palpus from in front; e, genital aperture; f, underside of posterior extremity of abdomen; g, natural length of Spider.
 4. *Robsonia* (g. n.) *marina*, Hector, ♂.
 a, profile, without legs and palpi; b, eyes from above and behind; c, maxillæ, labium, and sternum; d, right palpus from outer side and rather behind; e, spinners; f, natural length of Spider, the dotted portion showing the length of the falces.
 5. *Argyrodes lepida*, sp. n., ♀.
 a, Spider in profile; b, natural length.
 6. *Phycosoma* (g. n.) *æcobioides*, sp. n., ♀.
 a, profile; b, natural length of Spider.
 7. *Thlaosoma atkinsonii*, sp. n., ♀.
 b, profile; c, eyes from in front and rather underneath; d, abdomen from behind; e, natural length and breadth.
 8. *Thlaosoma hectori*, sp. n., ♀.
 a, natural length and breadth.

PLATE LIII.

- Fig. 9. *Lithyphantes lepidus*, sp. n., ♂.
 a, profile; b, eyes from in front; c, natural length of Spider.
 10. *Atkinsonia* (g. n.) *nana*, sp. n., ♂.
 a, profile; b, eyes from in front; c, maxillæ, labium, and sternum; d, natural length of Spider.

